

STN SEARCH

10/688,011

5/12/05

=> s (polistinae or paper wasp) and venom and phospholipase

L1 8 FILE MEDLINE
L2 7 FILE CAPLUS
L3 3 FILE SCISEARCH
L4 7 FILE LIFESCI
L5 9 FILE BIOSIS
L6 6 FILE EMBASE

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L7 40 (POLISTINAE OR PAPER WASP) AND VENOM AND PHOSPHOLIPASE

=> s l7 not 2000-2005/py

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L14 17 L7 NOT 2000-2005/PY

=> dup rem l14

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14

L15 7 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-7

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:145054 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799444257

TITLE: Antigen 5 and phospholipase (PL) from *Polistes dominulus* differ significantly in amino acid sequence from those of North American *Polistes* venoms.

AUTHOR(S): Hoffman, D. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: East Carolina Univ. Sch. Med., Greenville, NC, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1997) Vol. 99, No. 1 PART 2, pp. S377.

Meeting Info.: Joint Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, the American Association of Immunologists and the Clinical Immunology Society. San Francisco, California, USA. February 21-26, 1997.

CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)

Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Apr 1997

Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1997

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 7 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:39581 LIFESCI Full-text

TITLE: Pharmacological activities of *Polistes rothneyi grahami* and *P. olivaceus* (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) venoms, a preliminary report

AUTHOR: Schmidt, J.O.; Lee, Tie-Sheng; Chao, Jung-Tai

CORPORATE SOURCE: Southwestern Biol. Inst., 1961 W. Brichta Dr., Tucson, AZ 85745, USA

SOURCE: CHIN. J. ENTOMOL./ZHONGHUA KUNCHONG, (1993) vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 259-263.

ISSN: 0258-462X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: Z; X

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Chinese; English

AB The venoms of two important species of Chinese paper wasps, *Polistes rothneyi grahami* and *P. olivaceus* were analyzed for pharmacological activity. Both venoms were moderately active when injected into mice, with respective LD sub(50) values of 14.5 and 11.2 mg/kg. When analyzed on isoelectric focusing (IEF) numerous protein bands were observed with many being highly basic. The venoms showed differences indicating that the two species have different compositions and activities. The venom of *P. olivaceus* possesses weak damaging potential towards blood cells and low levels of the enzyme phospholipase. These low values suggest that minimal tissue damage will result from injection of the venoms into mammals and that the two venoms merit detailed analysis and testing for potentially beneficial medical or pharmacological activities.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86279339 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3734285
TITLE: Allergens in Hymenoptera venom. XVI: Studies of
the structures and cross-reactivities of vespid
venom phospholipases.
AUTHOR: Hoffman D R
SOURCE: Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1986 Aug) 78
(2) 337-43.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19860925

AB Phospholipases (PLs) isolated from the venoms of three species of yellow jackets, white-faced hornets, European hornets, and paper wasps were studied by peptide mapping after limited enzyme hydrolyses and cyanogen bromide cleavage. Significant differences in the primary structures were observed. Cross-reactivities of vespid PLs were studied by precipitation reactions in gel with rabbit antibodies, immunoblots of sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis gels with rabbit antisera, and RAST inhibition with individual sera from vespid-reactive patients. The cross-reactivities of both human IgE antibodies and rabbit IgG antibodies were variable and not reciprocal between antigen and antibody, suggesting that there are multiple antigenic determinants on the PL molecules and that individuals respond to different determinants. No general patterns of cross-reactivity could be observed.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85183579 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2580878
TITLE: Allergens in Hymenoptera venom XV: The
immunologic basis of vespid venom
cross-reactivity.
AUTHOR: Hoffman D R
SOURCE: Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1985 May) 75
(5) 611-3.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198506
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19850617

AB RAST-inhibition studies were performed by use of whole venom sac extracts to inhibit binding to purified venom allergens from various vespid wasps. Immunodiffusion studies were also performed with rabbit antisera raised against purified venom proteins. Immunologic cross-reactivity was demonstrated among the hyaluronidases, phospholipases, and antigen 5 s from both subgenera of yellow jackets, white-faced hornets, and paper wasps. The paper wasp hyaluronidase and antigen 5 were less related to those of the other three species than those of yellow jackets and hornets. It appears that immunologic cross-reactivity is the major mechanism of multiple allergic sensitivity to vespid venoms. Therapy with only the primary venom should be sufficient to protect against reactions from cross-reacting venoms.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85183577 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3989145
TITLE: Allergens in Hymenoptera venom XIII: Isolation
and purification of protein components from three species
of vespid venoms.
AUTHOR: Hoffman D R
SOURCE: Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1985 May) 75
(5) 599-605.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198506
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19850617

AB Pure venoms were collected from individual insects of the species *Dolichovespula maculata*, white-faced hornet, *Vespula squamosa*, southern yellow jacket, and *Polistes exclamans*, paper wasp (one species). The venoms were first fractionated by high-resolution gel filtration on a 1.6 m column of Sephadex G-75 superfine, and the components were then purified by high-performance, ion-exchange chromatography on a Mono-S cation exchange column followed by a further gel filtration step. The isolated components were evaluated for purity by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis by use of two different types of silver stains, by assays for enzyme activities, and by immunodiffusion with the use of rabbit antisera. The protein components were isolated in highly purified states by these techniques. Only three significant proteins were found in *V. squamosa* venom: phospholipase (PL) A and B, hyaluronidase (HYAL), and antigen 5 (Ag 5). *D. maculata* venom contained HYAL, Ag 5, two isozymes of PL A and B, a high-molecular-weight protein, and several trace proteins. No significant amounts of proteases were found in *D. maculata* venom. *P. exclamans* venom contained HYAL, PL A and B, Ag 5, a high-molecular-weight protein, and several minor proteins. In all three venoms the PL A and B activities were found to be in the same molecule and did not separate. Trace components with apparent PL A activity were observed in the venoms. The venoms were screened for a variety of esterases, proteases, peptidases, glucosidases, and phosphatases, and none were detected in more than trace amounts. Vespid venoms do not appear to contain significant amounts of acid phosphatases as bee venoms do.

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84197195 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6372165
TITLE: Ion-exchange chromatographic characterization of stinging insect vespid venoms.
AUTHOR: Einarsson R; Renck B
SOURCE: Toxicon : official journal of the International Society on Toxinology, (1984) 22 (1) 154-60.
Journal code: 1307333. ISSN: 0041-0101.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198405
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19840530

AB Paper wasp, hornets and yellow jacket vespid venoms were analysed by electrofocusing-electrophoresis titration curves and cation exchange chromatography on Mono STM. Important protein components were identified by zymography. The elution profiles from the cation exchange column for the different vespid venoms differed significantly, demonstrating the use of this technique for identification purposes. The various fractions from the ion-exchange elution profiles were collected and analysed with respect to enzymatic activity. The high capacity of the system makes it also suitable for preparative scale separation.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77166091 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 853176
TITLE: Allergens in bee venom. III. Identification of allergen B of bee venom as an acid phosphatase.
AUTHOR: Hoffman D R
SOURCE: Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1977 May) 59 (5) 364-6.
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197706

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
 Last Updated on STN: 19980206
 Entered Medline: 19770622

AB Allergen B previously isolated from honeybee venom and shown to be a mildly acidic protein consisting of polymers of a chain of 49,000 d is shown to have acid phosphatase activity. Allergen B is homogeneous by several criteria. No acid phosphatase, alkaline phosphatase, or esterase activity was found in any other allergen or fraction of bee venom . Acid phosphatase activity was also found in yellow jacket venom and extracts of venom sacs from bumblebees and paper wasps.

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